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TUESDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

The Income Tax.

It is reported that Mr. Hill will offer i motion at the opening of the session of the Senate for the repeal of the income tax. We think that this report will turn out to be untrue. Senator Hill did all that lay in his power to prevent an income tax from being imposed; but when it became the law of the land be at once declared in support of it. The motion of might prevail in the Senate, but it would unquestionably fail in the House of Representatives. The report as to Mr. Hill's motion is

based upon the fact that when the intax was levied no provision was made for defraying the expenses of its This was an inexcusable but Congress will hardly nilow the revenues of the government to be diminished by thirty millions of dollars because one branch of that body does not like income taxes. When the Senate is confronted with the requirement that it shall either provide for col lecting the income tax, or else shall provide for levying other taxes aggregating thirty millions of dollars annually, our "upper chamber" will do its duty in the premises. The income tax will be col-

It is assumed by the New York papers and some other papers which sneed when a New York editor takes snuff, that the income tax is exceedingly unpopular. It may be pronounced a law odious in the eyes of the few men who have to pay it, and containing features which ought to cause it to undergo the strictest revision year after year, and insure its constant improvement as long as it shall continue in force. It is a law which is responsible for no little false swearing, and leads miserly men acts of omission and commission. It operates oppressively upon the honest, conscientious tax-payer, but is laughed to scorn by the unscrupulous and dishonest. Yet, we repeat, Congress will not allow thirty millions of dollars of revenue to be lost to the government when by enforcing the income tax that large sum may be saved. But when w add that nobody will have to pay the Federal income tax except persons whose incomes exceed four thousand dollars a year, we state a fact which will always render the tax a popular rather than an

As to the House of Representatives, we may say that the income tax is by no means unpopular in that body. The members may claim that they driven into its support, but they will set up this claim with a poor face. There are likely to be many of them who will take pleasure in providing without delay for carrying out the provisions of the income-tax law as it stands upon the statute-book. It is estimated that half a million of dollars will be refor this purpose. Democrats and all the Republicans in the Senate who protested against the new law were to combine to refuse to make the appropriation just referred to, it would never be granted by the Senate. However, when we have said that the revenue from the income tax will be absolutely necessary for th support of the government, we have said enough, we think, to convince our readers that that tax will be collected as soon as possible. Nobody would favor an extra session of Congress unless for enforcing that law, and no congressman will vote to make an extra session ne

The St. Louis Conference. The Monetary Conference or Metallic Leavue which is to assemble in St. Louis to-day has attracted some attention from the public. The immense pressure of the hard times is such that the people are ready to resort to any measure which promises to lift that burthen from their shoulders. The Washington Post has thought it worth while to attach to that conference a good deal of importance. We fear, however, that nothing is to be expected from that body calculated to lift the clouds which overbang, not only the financial and commercial world, but all men of all classes and all nations. Nevertheless, in view of the changes to take place in the Senate on the 4th of March next, the Post presents the following facts. Seventeen new senators will come into the Senate at that date. We

"Messrs. Allen, Jarvis, McLaurin, Mar-tin, Perkins, Roach, Walsh, and White can be placed in the silver column. Mr. Blanchard, while a member of the House, youd with Mr. Bland and the silver men voted with Mr. Bland and the silver men in the unsuccessful struggle of July 5, 1892, to prevent the reference of the bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, where it subsequently slumbered, so that his sympathies would seem to be in favor of silver. Those known to be opposed to free coinage are Messré, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Patton, Smith, and Lodge, although the latter is inclined to favor a freer use of silver. Messres, Caffery, Camden, and Lindsay may be classed as doubtful, but giving them to the opposition and the free silver men would still have a majority of five, which will be augmented by at least two of the three to be elected to fill vacancies existing in Washington, Montana, and Wyoming."

This is all that the St. Louis Confer-

This is all that the St. Louis Conference or League will have to base new hopes upon. We quote the Post again:

hopes upon. We quote the Post again:

"The sliver men, it seems, have not lost courage by the results of the recent election. Even the defeat of their able and aggressive leader, Mr. Hland, is not regarded as in any sanse a defeat of the principles on which he made so long and memorable a contest."

"Hence it is by no means improbable, especially in view of the policy of currency reform which is likely to be recommended by the Prasident, and to which the free coinage members will stand opposed unless full justice is done to sliver therein, that the House at its coming season will make an effort to pass a free-coinage bill, and the friends of this legislation affect to be greatly encouraged by the possibilities of favorable action in the same direction in the Sensite."

see no way of avoiding-namely, the wellknown views of the President on ncy reform. It will avail naught for Congress to pass a silver bill which that body knows the President will veto. Even if the influence of the Executive were in favor of free colnage, the moneyed interests opposed to that measure are so powerful that they might defeat it in Congress against the recommendation

of the President, With the Executive bitterly hostile to free colnage, we see islation friendly to silver to be done whilst he continues in the presidential a very respectable body, and may erect a platform pleasing to the silverites, yet the "I forbid" of the President will be potent.

But it will be said that the silverites in Congress can so antagonize the schemes of currency reform which the President will propose as to compel him to come to terms with them. This is indeed a most unpromising suggestion. In the first place, the President desires no such currency reform as would result from the free coinage of silver (16 to 1). He belongs to the Democratic financial school of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and would no sooner consent to free coinage than he would to the issue of a thousand millions of dollars of irredeemable greenbacks or flat money, So that all the hopes which the silverties base upon the proposition to force Mr. Cleveland to come to terms with them may be dismissed as having no substantial foundation. The St. Louis convention must find something better than this to rely upon, or else its members might as well have stayed at home.

The Postal Service.

According to the reports sent out from Washington the report of the Postmasterdeneral is a highly interesting document. His recommendations have not been made at random. Below are the most important

of them. We quote: "I believe that one year's experience un der such limitations, with the frauds and abuses checked, would demonstrate that we have already reached the time and con-ditions when all such legitimate newspa-pers and periodical magazines may be transmitted through our mails from publishers into the hands of subscribers free of all cost.'

He alludes, of course, to frauds and abuses practiced in or on his department. He also recommends as follows:

"In general I would recommend that the first and most important thing to be lone is to revise the law as to second-class matter, so as to place the Post-Office epartment immediately upon a self-sus-

"Second: Avoid expensive experiments, like the postal-telegraph, rural free deliv-

ery, etc.
"Third: Develop the postal service or existing lines of administration-viz.; Ex-tend free delivery in cities that now enjoy it. Accord it to towns already entitled to it under the law. Quicken railroad Fourth: Revise and reclassify organi-

zation of the railway mail service and re-classify clerks in post-offices. "Fifth: Provide for district supervision of all postal affairs by appointment of expert postal officials from classified service as recommended in

We have never considered it necessary to make the Post-Office Department selfustaining. It is a department which nust be kept up to its highest condition of efficiency whether "it pays" or not. Hence we would provide for rural deliv ry whether it paid or not. We would have cities as well as country towns supplied with the fullest mail facilities. It will educate the rural population to make them familiar with the mails. As to second-class matter, we quote:

"I do not advocate a change of rates now upon legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines. My purpose is to urge the withdrawal of low postage rates from the large cities and the pretended periodicals that are now improperly enjoying them, not only on account of the inherent them, not only on account of the inherent propriety of that course, but because I am almost hopeless of ever seeing the financial condition of the department properly established until such withdrawal is brought about. The most conspicuous class of these pretended periodicals are what are now generally known as serial paper-covered books.

"The hogest rade paper not devoted to Meanwhile we urge our people to con-

The bogus trade paper, not devoted to the advertising of any particular house, is another illustration of the same abuse of the mails. Of great moment in connecion with the abuse I am discussing is the privilege given to publishers of news-papers and magazines—the first bestowal of which was under the act of March 3, 1885—to mail sample copies thereof at the

pound rate of postage.

"But for this too liberal privilege I am inclined to think that very few really illegitimate trade papers would ever have been admitted to the mails as second-class matter."

These recommendations are all good

The following figures are interesting: The revenue for the year was \$75,080,479; expenditures, \$84,324,414; leaving a defi-ciency of \$9,243,535. The estimates for the ciency of 39,243,55. The estimates for the current year, ending June 30, 1895, are: Revenue, \$84,427,748; expenditures, \$90,399,485; deficiency, \$5,971,737. The estimates submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for the next fiscal year are: Revenue, \$86,967,467; expenditures, \$91,659,283; deficiency, \$4,151,876."

Electricity and the Death Penalty. If the opinion of the Attorney-General

of New York prevails, the criminals sen tenced to death in the electrical chair will not be experimented upon. He says that, in his judgment, neither the governor nor the prison superintendent has authority to grant the permision asked; that it becomes the duty of the authorities in charge to bury the body. dividual for the purpose of experiment. The Attorney-General is clearly right. Suppose the experimenter resuscitated a murderer, what would you do with the restored man? Execute him again? That would be very cruel. Pardon him and et him loose upon the world? That would be unjust to the public.

In good time the experiment can be properly tried upon some one who has been killed by accidental contact with electrical wires. So there is no use to 'monkey" with men who have been executed for murder. The public doesn't want any such men brought to life. They are exceedingly difficult to kill off, and whenever any one of them is made to pay the death penalty he should stay killed.

What the New Loan Means.

We said in our last issue that the people of this country might well congratulate themselves on the success of the new loan, and added some other remarks upon that loan. The New York Journal

of Commerce says:

"It is evidence of a loyalty to the nation irrespective of loyalty to party or administration. It means that, in spite of the monetary hereales that have done so much to weaken confidence in the Treasury demand obligations, men of judgment and means retain undiminished confidence in the financial strength and stability of the Federal Government. It signifies that, however pessimistic foreign investors may feel towards American credit, our own people, far better qualified to judge accurately and fairly, have suffered no eclipse of their confidence in our ability to maintain the soundness and stability of our monetary system. "It is evidence of a loyalty to the na system.

Some tremor in business circles was created by the recent official opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury that bonds issued by a county in denominations as small as \$5, \$10, and \$20, and circulating as money, are not subject to the 10 per cent. tax which applies to the notes of State banks and of towns, cities, and municipal corporations.—New York Evening Post.

There need be no tremor in busine circles or elsewhere because of this opin-

The Defalcation of Seely. Frederick R. Baker, who was the complice of Seely in robbing the Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York, of \$254,000. preferred to commit suicide rather than fly as Seely did. He was the older man

of the two, and the greater villain. He tempted Seely and Seely yielded. Baker got most of the money and lived In fine style, while Seely plodded along as

a poor book-keeper. The bank's loss is very heavy, and yet no reason for anybody to expect any leg- its officers knew not that they had lost a cent until Seely was missing. True they had resolved to change their "syschair. The St. Louis conference may be tem of book-keeping," but it does not appear that Seely was suspected. So far from it, he was given a leave of absence from Friday until Monday and so got a good running start on his pursuers.

The bank men would like very much to lay their hands on Seely if for no reason than to make him a witness of theirs for the recovery from the Baker estate of some of the spoil.

Seely was advised by the lawyer whom he consulted last week to give himself up to the officers of the law, his counsel remarking that the chances of escape were about one in a thousand. Seely answered that he would take that one

Baker told Seely that he himself was too old to take to flight; that he would and face the music." But upon reconsideration Baker concluded that he would rather face death-death by drowning-than judge and jury and the gaping eyes of the crowd and the tears of his wife and children.

It is a pitiful story all through. Seely seems to have been the victim of Baker's The latter planned the scheme and soon had Seely in his power and queezed and squeezed him until Seely's mind was well-nigh dethroned. Yet Seely was always astute enough to trick the officers of the bank with false entries upon his books, and this went on for nine years. The official of the Shoe and Leather Bank who induced the bank to adopt a new system of book-keeping was wiser than he knew.

It is plain that the Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York, has not been properly managed, or properly examined by the xuminers. Had either of these things been done, well done, Seely could not have escaped detection. To the general public an amazing thing how a bank, a rich bank even, can lose as much as 254,000 without missing it.

It is not believed that any one operated with Seely in the bank, but his system of concealment is one that will interest financial and clerical men throughout the world. The checks presented by Baker were almost invariably for the even sum of \$200. It was on this account that he became known to the bank employees as the "Two Hundred Dollar Man." Whenever a check was offered it was necessary for Seely to make two transfers on depositors' accounts, so that his books would tally with the money on hand. Assuming that every check was for \$200, this made 1,770 book-keeping transactions, involving the accounts of hundreds of depositors. Of course, it Some time, I think, you will be glad to would have been impossible for Seely to keep these accounts straight in his memory alone, so it is probable that he kept a separate set of books in private. If this is so, no trace of them has been

Illiterates at the Polls.

From several influential quarters come the proposition that the Walton election law should be amended so as to do away with the special-constable feature-in effect, in short, to put it out of the power of illiterate men to vote. It seems to us that this is rather more

than a Legislature has authority to do. A constitutional convention would probably be needed to effect that reform, But all that is now being written and

Meanwhile we urge our people to content themselves as far as possible with the Walton law.

The New Amendment.

In reference to the amendment to the State Constitution ratified by the people of Virginia on the 6th instant, we may say what the New York Journal of Commerce said some time ago touching the Federal Constitution-namely, that that document is not a body of statutes. but a declaration of principles upon which statutes may be constructed." So the new amendment to the Virginia Constitution is not a statute, but the declaration of a principle upon which a statute may be constructed.

Another View.

The Republic takes the following view of civil-service reform:

"We contend that no man is an American who does not see that there is to the post-office clerk just as much political principle in his honors as there is to the President of the United States in to the President of the United States in his election. It may take educated states-manship to fully comprehend the truth in all its bearings, but the American peo-ple feel it and when the time comes that they don't they would as well change their form of government."

NOVEMBER 17, 1894.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In your paper of the 16th you say there can never be but two parties. Will you tell us at what period in the early life of the Democratic party it ceased to be a third party? We are old enough to re-member how long it took the Republican party to become one of two parties. It was the third party till the Whig party

was the third party till the Whig party died. We think now that there are only two parties—the Demo-Republican party and the People's party.

Let me suggest that you get yourself in readiness to either join the People's party in 1895 or meet them in an active fight, for we propose to give the so-called Democratic party the livellest time they ever had in a State contest. We will have but three planks in our platform—first, a non-partisan honest election-law; second, a curtailment in the State and county expenses; third, election of United States penses; third, election of United States senators by the people. The President should be elected in this manner also. Will you kindly give us some idea of the expense of running Virginia's State and county governments, as compared with North Carolina? Very truly yours W. H. TINSLEY,

The Jeffersonian Republicans became Democrats gradually. In the letter which we published the other day from Hon. R. T. W. Duke, he said he preferred even now to use the word "Republicans" rather than the word "Democrats," when speaking of Democrats.

We believe the title "Jackson men," or Administration men, was applied to the Jeffersonian Republicans before they became Democrats in name.

Anyhow there were but "two great parties" in fact at any given time. The Whigs succeeded the Federalists and the Democrats succeeded the Republicans. We are not at all uneasy as to whither we shall have to go in 1895; but we warr our correspondent that his Populist party is already dead. If it can be resuscitated upon the three-plank platform which our correspondent lays down, it will be a party standing upon nothing and advocating what nobody opposes.

We have ofttimes told our readers that Virginia's State expenses exceed those of North Carolina.

Mr. Cleveland has every reason to pray for delivery from those of his friends who insist that he will urge a continuance of tariff agitation in his forthcoming message.—The Baltimore Herald. He may urge a continuance of the tariff

encies which they used prior to Nove

The American people know when they have had enough of a thing. They don't want any agitation of any sort. What they want is business.

The Board of Canvassers. The Republican congressional contes ants yesterlay threw out a line of legal skirmishers against the State Board of

Canvassers, but were easily defeated. The fact is they knew that the board had nothing to do with hearing the complaints they had to make. Nothing could have been more absurd than the proposition that the judges of election of any district should be

quired to report for whom the voters intended to vote as evidenced by the rejected ballots. This is a thing that the judges did not know and never could have learned. In the great majority of cases the judges could not even make guesses with anything like success. The ballots in question were rejected because they did not comply with the law, and did not show

tended to vote. It seems that the successful Democratic candidates in eight out of nine districts will have their seats contested. Mr. Southward has not yet decided what he will do. We take it that the noble stand of Captain Martin Meredith Lipscomb in declining to be a party to any contest gives Mr. Southward pause.

with certainty for whom the voters in-

The Board of Canvassers issued certificates to the ten congressional candidates-nine Democrats and one Republican-who were shown by the returns to have been elected. The vote on the adoption of the constitutional amendment will be canvassed to-day.

This thing of 40,000,000 of Japanese thrashing and smashing 300,000,000 of Chinese isn't fair. The disparity in numbers to too great. No wonder China besough President Cleveland to plead for her.—Richmond Dispatch.

Probably if China had noticed the manner in which Cleveland pleaded (?) for Hill during the recent campaign, the Emperor of the Flowery Kingdom would not have been so anxious to have him

have been so anxious to have him in the matter.—The Roanoke Times. If the Emperor of China understands what it was that brought about the defeat of the Democrats at our late elections, he knows more than the average American does, and more than the Emperor knows about the campaign now going on in his own Flowery Kingdom.

There is one omission in Postmaster-General's Biosell's annual report-he neglected to explain why the name of Appomattox post-office was changed to Surrender, and why this wrong has not been righted. The President should call the Postmaster-General's attention to this

Dr. Cyrus Edson states that there are in the United States 40,000 deaths annually from diphtheria.

> Some Time. (Written for the Dispatch.)

Some time, I think, you ever in my heart, know,
That I have kept you ever in my heart,
And that my love has only deeper grown.
In all the time that we have been apart.
Some thine, when you have slipped away from care,
And idly fall to dreaming of the past,
And sally think of all your life has missed. You will remember my true love at inst.

may come to pass some dreary light, r a day that has been hard to bear, you are weary, heartsick, and ter a day that has been hard to bear, n you are weary, heartsick, and forform, d there is none to comfort or to And you will close your tired eyes to That Of tender kisses falling soft and light.
Of restful touches smoothing back your

hair, soft words spoken to your heart's delight. delight.

O, then you will remember and be glad.
That I have ever kept you, kept you in my heart;
And that your heart's true home will still be there.
Although we wander slient and apart.



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OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTM is stocked with attractive an patterns of solid, rough-finis ovelly effects. All Plain and Fancy Weaver, for

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Extra-Fine Twitted Finnels Plain-White Fiannels at 1 LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S W For the first time in many lemand for Choice Wraps is fa f the supply. All late a blitter

CARPETS AND MATTIN With the advance of the seasure anxious to reduce the volume no 11-Su, Tu&Th 215 Droad stree

you were to buy a dress pattern, and,

putting it on for the first time you were

to take a walk, and while out walking you were to see several dresses just like yours. Would it enhance your opinion of your own dress any? Suppose, further, you were to see a piece of FUR-NITURE in everybody's house just like HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED a piece in your own. Would you be without delay. What threatens the thoroughly satisfied? We narray think health demands immediate attention, so. Therefore we make it a policy of What threatens the thoroughly satisfied? We hardly think no matter what the grade of goods may

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Furniture which we can always recon

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\$10 Worth of Furniture for #1 cash and 50c, a wash. \$20 Worth of Furniture for #1 cash and 75c, a week.

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MRS. L. B. MORRIS WILL HAVE HER

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WOODLAWN DAIRY, August 22, 1894. Gentlemen,—I have been feeding a bert of forty head of dairy cattle on your Standard bairy Chop, and find that it produces as most milk, and of as good quality, as feed cesting much more. I expect to use a large quantity during the winter months. Hoping you much success, because of the interest you take in the

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Reliable . . . Butterine, AND YOU WILL CONTINUE TO USE IT, (Bo 28-81)

ion, for if the counties in any State shall begin to flood the land with their promis-sory notes and call them bonds, Con-gress will at once "put down its foot" upon the new issues. The 10 per cent. tax would soon be made to apply to the notes mentioned by the Solicitor of the BICYCLES, BICYCLE REPAIRING, N. LEONARD, bus east Main street, wishes to inform his 'cycling and sporting friends that he has just opened up a large shop at above address, with an expert repairer. Wheels built to order. Any part of Bicycle made to order. I keep a full line of SUNDRIES and FITTING. NICKEL-PLATING AND ENAMELIAING. All wheel repairs fully sugranted. agitation as much as he pleases, but there will be none such at the coming ession of Congress. Members will have notes mentioned by the Solicitor of the no heart for it. The President might as well request the Democratic campaign bonds were overlooked when the law clubs to parade on Christmas-Day with levying the 10 per cent. tax was drafted.